⑲日本国特許庁(JP)

①実用新案出額公開

[®] 公開実用新案公報(U)

.昭63-106414

@Int_Cl_4

識別記号

庁内整理番号

母公開 昭和63年(1988) 7月9日

A 61 C 17/00

Z-6859-4C

審査請求 未請求 (全 頁)

❷考案の名称 歯科用ラバーダム

②実 願 昭61-162106

❷出 類 昭61(1986)10月22日

砂考案者 三原

一男

埼玉県上尾市大字小泉377番地-44

 ①出 願 人
 三 原
 一 男 埼玉県上

 ②代 理 人
 弁理士 大原 拓也

埼玉県上尾市大字小泉377番地-44



明 細 書

1. 考案の名称

歯科用ラバーダム

2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲

所定形状のフレーム間に張設されるゴム等の膜体からなり、その所定部位に小孔を穿設するとともに該小孔をクランプを介して患歯のまわりに嵌着してその患歯を防湿する歯科用ラバーダムにおいて、

上記膜体には、口腔に対応して形成された凹部が設けられていることを特徴とする歯科用ラバーダム。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

〔 産業上の利用分野〕

この考案は、歯科治療を行う際に患歯部分を防 湿するために用いられるラバーダムに関するもの である。

〔從 来 例〕

歯科診療の基本的な手技としてラバーダム防湿 法は大変重要なもので、歯科診療の質の確保には



欠かせない位置を占めるものである。この防湿法の目的は、①手術部を明確にする、②手用歯科小器具の誤飲、気道への落下等不測の事故の防止、③患歯部分を口腔環境より隔離し、睡液による湿潤、汚染を防止する等の治療上の効果を有しており、第8図にはその一般的な構成が図解されている。

〔考案が解決しようとする問題点〕

しかしながら、従来のラバーダム1においては フレーム4に張設する際、そのテンションが強す



ぎるとクランプ3が外れたり、ラバーダム1自体が裂けてしまうため、そのテンションを適度に翻節しなければならないという煩わしさがあった。

この考案は上記した従来の欠点に鑑みなされた もので、その目的は、テンション等にあまり気を 使うことなく簡単な作業にて確実に装着し得るよ うにした歯科用ラバーダムを提供することにある。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

上記目的を達成するため、この考案においては ラバーダムの所定部位、すなわち口腔に対応する 部位に凹部を形成している。

〔作 用〕

上記凹部に小孔を穿設し、そこにクランプを嵌め込んだ上、そのクランプを広げてラバーダムを 患歯のまわりに取り付けるとともに、ラバーダム をフレームに張設するのであるが、この場合、四 部の存在により、ラバーダムに対し強テンションが ががけられたとしてもその凹部にてテンションが が緩和されるため、クランプが外れたり、ラバー ダムが裂けてしまうようなことはない。



〔実 施 例〕

以下、この考案を添付図面に示されている実施 例を参照しながら詳細に説明する。

第1図を参照すると、このラバーダム10は従来 と同様ゴム等の伸縮性を有する膜体からなるが、 その所定部位には凹部11が形成されている。この 実施例によると、凹部11は第1回の平面視におい て若干左下に偏心した領域内に設けられており、 第2図ないし第5図の如くk点を最深点として漸 次岡辺部に向ってその深さを減じる椀状の形態を とる。なお、第1図において最深点kは下顎右側 第2大日歯に嵌着してクランプの最深点に一致す る。使用に際しては、適用部位が例えば下顎右側 第二臼歯である場合には、第1図におけるk点よ り僅かに手前下方に第8図に関連する説明で述べ たと同様に小孔2を穿設し、それにクランプ3を 取り付けるとともに、そのクランプ3をホーセッ プス等で広げて患歯に嵌着する。しかるのち、フ レーム4に張設するのであるが、この考案におい ては凹部11が設けられているため、その作業を楽



に行うことができるとともに、仮に強いテンションがかけられたとしてもクランプ 3 が外れたり、このラバーダム10が破れる虞れもない。

しかして、このラバーダム10を例えば上顎右側大日歯に適用するには、表裏天地をともに逆にして、かつ凹部11を反対側に凹ませればよい。また、下顎左側大日歯に適用するには、このラバーダム10を 10を第1図において左右に裏返し、かつ部11を反対側に凹ませればよい。さらに、上顎左側大日歯があるには、このラバーダム10を第1図において中央にあるm点を中心として180°回転するだけでよい。



が必ずしも必要ではなく、したがって、初級者がこれを用いるとき、その使用法を理解することが容易であるという利点もある。さらにこの最深点 k を中心とする半径15 m程の円を印刷し、この円周上を小孔2の位置決めの目安とすれば一層使い易くなる。

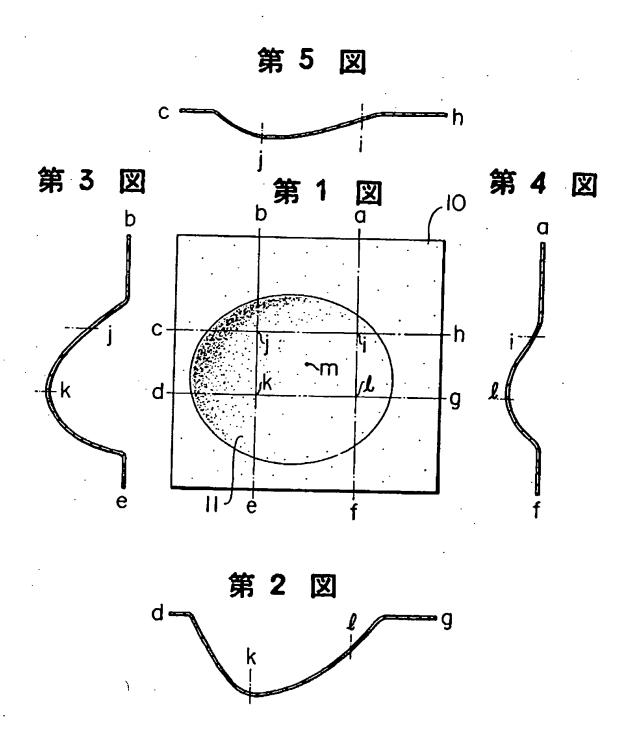
あるいはまた、第6図に示す如く凹部11を扇形(1/4)、もしくは第7図に示す如く凹部11を矩形状としてもよい。もっともこの場合においても、凹部11は例えば右端側11 a から左端側11 b にかけて漸次深くなるような形態をとる。

〔効果〕

上記した実施例の説明から明らかなように、この考案のラバーダム10には、その所定部位に凹部11が形成されているため、特に大、小臼歯に対しての装着が楽に行えるとともに、フレームへの張設時に仮に強いテンションがかけられたとしが破りランプ3が外れたり、この効果は顕著である。4. 図面の簡単な説明

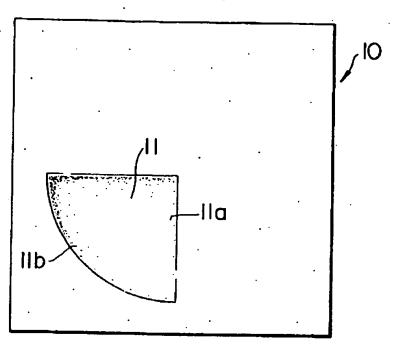
図中、2は小孔、3はクランプ、4はフレーム、 4 a は爪、10はラバーダム、11は凹部である。

とを分離して示した斜視図である。

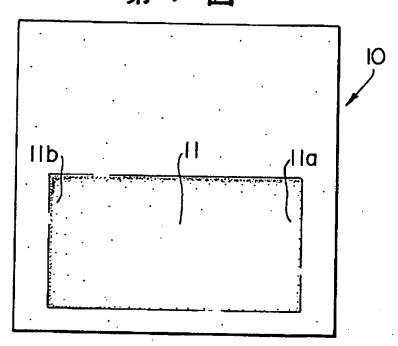


175 実用新家登録出願人 三 原 一 男 代 理 人 弁理士 大 原 拓 也 実開 63 - 106414

第6図

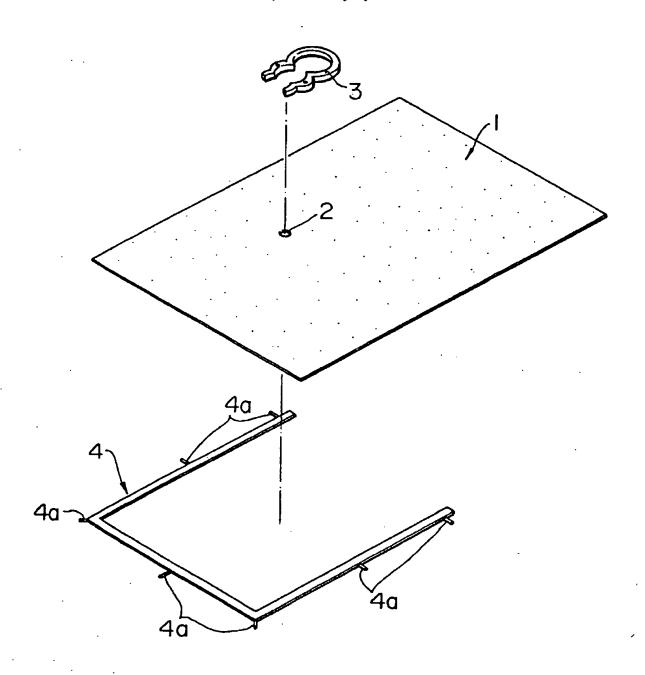


第 7 図



176 実問 63 - 105 11 4 実用新案登録出願人 三 原 一 男 代 理 人 弁理士 大 原 拓 也

第8図



17.7 実用新案登録出願人 三 原 一 男 代 理 人 弁理士 大 原 拓 也

実到63-106414

TRANSLATION FROM JAPANESE

JAPANESE UNEXAMINED UTILITY MODEL APPLICATION NO. SHOWA 63-106414

(19) JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE (JP)

- (12) Official Gazette for Unexamined Utility Model Publications (U)
- (11) Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application (Kokai) No. Showa 63-106414
- (43) Disclosure Date: 9 July 1988
- (51) Int. Cl.4: Classification Internal Office
 Symbols: Registration Nos.:
 Z-6859-4C

Request for Substantive Examination: Not yet submitted (Total of [] pages [in the original])

- (54) Title of the Design: Dental rubber dam
 (21) Utility Model Application No.: Showa 61-162106
 (22) Filing Date: 22 October 1986
- (72) Designer: Kazuo Mihara

377-44, Ooaza-Koizumi,

Ageo-shi, Saitama-ken

(71) Applicant: Kazuo Mihara

377-44, Ooaza-Koizumi, Ageo-shi, Saitama-ken

(74) Agent: Patent Attorney, Takuya Ohara

Specification

1. Title of the Design

Dental rubber dam

2. Scope of the Utility Model Registration Claim

Dental rubber dam configured from a rubber membrane or the like stretched across a frame of a prescribed shape wherein, by the punching of a small hole in a prescribed part thereof and the fitting of said small hole, by means of a clamp, around the affected tooth, the affected tooth is moisture proofed,

which dental rubber dam is characterized in that a recess part formed to correspond to the oral cavity is provided in the above-noted membrane.

Detailed Description of the Design

(Field of Industrial Utilization)

This design relates to a rubber dam employed for the purpose of moisture proofing an affected tooth area when dental treatment is performed.

(Prior Art)

The rubber dam moisture proofing method carries significant importance as a fundamental technique of dental treatment and occupies an irreplaceable position in terms of ensuring the quality of the dental treatment. The objectives moisture proofing method pertain to effects achieved in treatment such as: (1) to clarify the area to be operated on; (2) to prevent unforeseen accidents such as the accidental swallowing dropping down the windpipe of small hand-held dental instruments; and (3) to isolate the affected tooth area from the oral cavity environment and to prevent the wetting contamination thereof due to saliva, and Figure 8 depicts a general configuration thereof.

That is to say, a rubber dam 1 is configured from a comparatively thin expandable rubber membrane or the like in which, when it is to be used, a small hole 2 of about 2 mm diameter is punched in a part that corresponds to the affected tooth, and then an approximately C-character shape elastic clamp 3 is inserted therein. Following this, using a tool such as forceps which is not shown in the diagram, the clamp 3 is opened up and fastened to the affected tooth, and the rubber dam 1 is then stretched and hooked onto hooks 4a of a frame 4 of an approximately U-character shape. The affected tooth area is moistureproofed by the rubber dam in this way.

(Problems to be Solved by the Design)

However, there is a difficulty associated with the stretching of the rubber dam 1 of the prior art across the frame 4 in this way in that, because the clamp 3 will slip off and the rubber dam 1 itself will be ruptured if the tension thereof is too strong, it is necessary to adjust this tension to a suitable level.

The objective of this design, which is designed with the drawback of the rubber dam of the prior art described above in mind, lies in the provision of a dental rubber dam that is able to be mounted reliably using a simple operation, and with little concern about the tension and so on.

(Means to Solve the Problems)

In order to achieve the above-described objective, a recess part is formed in a prescribed part of the rubber dam of the present design, that is to say, in a part that corresponds to the oral cavity.

(Action)

Although a small hole is punched in the above-described recess part and a clamp is inserted therein, following which the clamp is opened up to affix the rubber dam around the affected

tooth and the rubber dam is stretched across the frame, by virtue of the fact that, due to the existence of the recess part, the tension is alleviated by the recess part in this case even when a strong tension is applied to the rubber dam, the clamp does not slip off and the rubber dam is not ruptured.

(Embodiments)

A detailed description of the design is given below with reference to the embodiments shown in the attached diagrams.

Referring to Figure 1, although the rubber dam 10 configured from an expandable rubber membrane as is the case in the prior art, a recess part 11 is formed in a prescribed part thereof. According to this embodiment, the recess part 11 is provided in a part that, in the plan view shown in Figure 1, is slightly eccentric to the bottom left and, as shown in Figure 2 to Figure 5, the recess part is formed in a bowl-shaped mode in which, taking a point k as the deepest point, the depth thereof gradually decreases towards the perimeter edge part. It should be noted that the deepest point k in Figure 1 is fastened to the second molar of the lower jaw right side to coincide with the deepest point of the clamp. When used, if the part to which it is to have application is, by way of example, the second molar of the lower jaw right side, a small hole 2, in the same way as described in the description pertaining to Figure 8, is punched in the position slightly forward and below the point k in Figure 1, and then a clamp 3 is affixed thereto and this clamp 3 is opened up with forceps or the like to be fastened to the affected tooth. Although the rubber membrane is then stretched across the frame 4, this operation can be implemented easily because of the recess part 11 that is provided in this design so that, even if a strong tension is applied, there is no concern that the clamp 3 will slip off and that the rubber dam 10 will ruptured.

Thereupon, in the application of the rubber dam 10 to, by way of example, an upper jaw right side molar, the front and back and top and bottom should be reversed so that the recess part 11 is formed in the opposite side. For the application thereof to a lower jaw left side molar, the left and right of the rubber dam 10 in Figure 1 should be inverted so that the recess part 11 is formed in the opposite side. Furthermore, for the application thereof to an upper jaw left side molar, the rubber dam 10 need only be rotated 180° about a point m in the centre of Figure 1.

It should be noted that, different to the above-noted embodiment, another method has also been considered in which the deepest point k in Figure 1 to Figure 5 is aligned to the centre point m of the rubber dam 10 and, moreover, in which the dimensions of the rubber dam 10 are slightly enlarged. In this case, the determination of the relative position with respect to the oral cavity and the stretching of the rubber dam established by, depending on the part to which the rubber dam is to have application, the movement of the frame in parallel to the left and right and up and down as appropriate. This method is advantageous in that the operation involving the inversion of the top and bottom that is necessary in the above-described embodiment is not necessarily required and, accordingly, when the user is a novice, this method of use can be easily understood. Furthermore, this method can be made even easier if a circle of radius 15 mm is marked around the deepest point k and the perimeter of this circle is used as a quideline for the position-determination of the small hole 2.

In addition, the recess part 11 may be a fan shape (1/4) as shown in Figure 6 or the recess part 11 may be a rectangular shape as shown in Figure 7. Notably, the mode of the recess part

11 employed in both these cases is, by way of example, one that gradually becomes deeper from the right end side 11a to the left end side 11b.

(Effect)

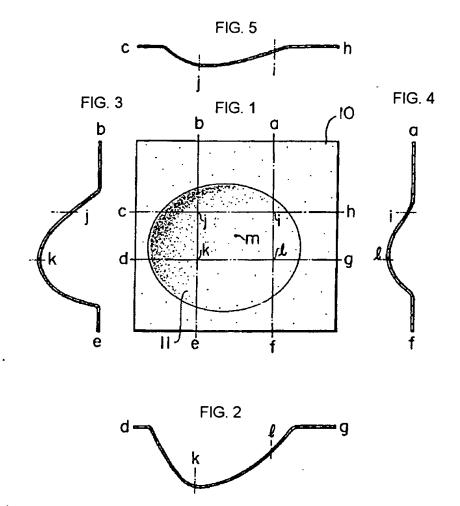
As is clear from the description of the embodiments provided above, because a recess part 11 is formed in a prescribed part in the rubber dam 10 this design affords the significant effects of, for example, the ease of mounting of the rubber dam on, in particular, molars and bicuspids, and the alleviation of the concern that the clamp 3 will slip off and the rubber dam 10 will be ruptured even if a strong tension is applied when the rubber dam is stretched across the frame,

4. Brief Description of the Diagrams

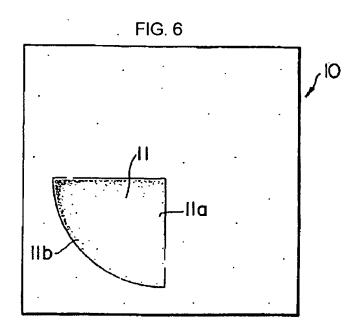
Figure 1 is a plan view showing one embodiment of the rubber dam pertaining to this design; Figure 2 is an end view along the line d-g of Figure 1; Figure 3 is an end view along the line b-e of Figure 1; Figure 4 is an end view along the line a-f of Figure 1; Figure 5 is an end view along the line c-k of Figure 1; Figure 6 and Figure 7 are plan surface views similar to that of Figure 1 that show modified embodiments of this design; and Figure 8 is a perspective view that shows, separately, the rubber dam and the frame on which this is stretched of the prior art.

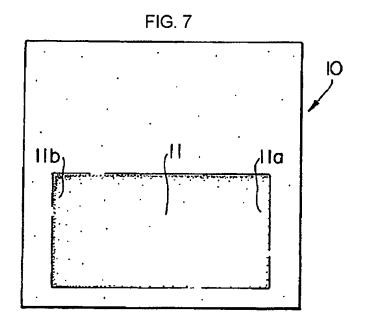
In the diagrams, the symbol 2 refers to the small hole, 3 refers to the clamp, 4 refers to the frame, 4a refers to the hooks, 10 refers to the rubber dam, and 11 refers to the recess part.

Utility Model Registration Applicant: Kazuo Mihara Agent, Patent Attorney: Takuya Ohara

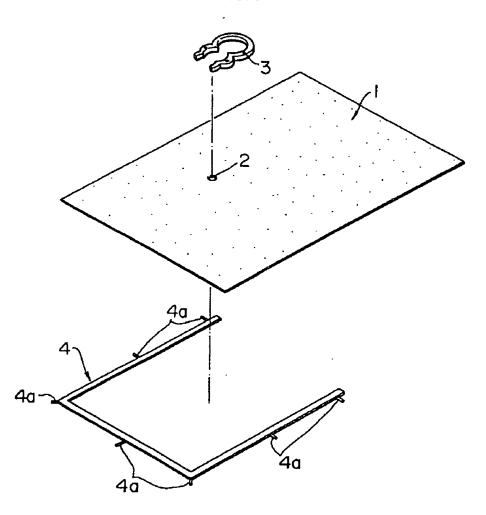


Utility Model Registration Applicant: Kazuo Mihara Agent, Patent Attorney: Takuya Ohara Japanese Utility Model No. Showa 63-106414





Utility Model Registration Applicant: Kazuo Mihara Agent, Patent Attorney: Takuya Ohara Japanese Utility Model No. Showa 63-106414



Utility Model Registration Applicant: Kazuo Mihara Agent, Patent Attorney: Takuya Ohara Japanese Utility Model No. Showa 63-106414